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## WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 10.

Province.	Cases.	Deaths.	Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
Albay.....	3	2	Pangasinan.....	19	19
Batangas.....	118	97	Rizal.....	13	12
Bulacan.....	9	8	Tarlac.....	10	11
Ilocos Sur.....	6	4			
Nueva Ecija.....	22	14	Total.....	206	172
Pampanga.....	6	5			

## RUSSIA.

## Status of Cholera.

Acting Assistant Surgeon De Forest at Libau reports, October 3:

During the week ended September 29, 183 cases of cholera with 66 deaths were reported in the city and suburbs of St. Petersburg. In all Russia, exclusive of St. Petersburg, there were reported during the same period 3,480 cases with 1,749 deaths. The total number of cases of cholera in all Russia from the outbreak of the epidemic to September 29 is 198,246; deaths, 92,329.

## LIBAU—Smallpox—Examination of Emigrants.

Doctor De Forest further reports:

During the week ended September 18, 1 case of smallpox was reported in Libau. At the close of the week there were 2 cases present.

The steamship *Estonia* sailed from Libau September 28 with 881 passengers and a crew of 102, all of whom had been in Libau for the full 5 days under observation. All passengers and members of crew were vaccinated previous to embarkation. No foodstuff is allowed to be taken on board by passengers. All hand baggage is inspected before embarkation.

A quarantine station has been erected at Kronstadt for inspection of incoming vessels, especially those arriving from Odessa.

## ODESSA—Cholera and Plague.

Consul Grout reports, September 26:

During the week ended September 23, 15 cases of cholera with 11 deaths were reported. At the close of the week there were 15 cases in hospital.

From the outbreak of epidemic plague to September 23, 113 cases with 29 deaths were reported.

## Measures Against Plague.

Minister Rockhill, at St. Petersburg, reported, September 28, to the Department of State:

The measures which have been taken to fight plague in Odessa are as follows:

The city has been divided into 72 wards, with one doctor for each ward and six or seven sanitary guardians, whose duty it is to discover suspicious cases of plague or of cholera by visiting the dwellings in the different wards as often as possible and by questioning the inhabitants. Each case is reported to the special board, which gives

orders for the necessary measures to be taken. All the medical forces are at the disposal of this board, including the hospital service and the service in isolation districts, the disinfection detachments, and the rat destroyers; also the detachment in charge of the sanitary maintenance of the dwellings situated in the neighborhood of the epidemic.

All the ships, without exception, at Odessa are cleared of rats, and passengers as well as the crews are submitted to a medical examination. Passenger steamships have their own doctors, isolation places, medicines, and disinfectants. These ships are inspected by doctors at the ports where they land before any communication is allowed with the shore.

At the railway station of Odessa every train is visited by a doctor before leaving. The goods specified in the regulations are not conveyed, and all the warehouses and other places within the railway station are cleared of rats.

On August 24 it was decided that owing to the continued presence of plague in Odessa Musselman pilgrims coming to Odessa should not be allowed communication with the town, but should be lodged in special buildings under medical supervision. From August 13 to 24, 17 fatal cases of plague, clinically diagnosed as pneumonic, were reported in 2 villages in the territory of Semiretschensk, in Russian Turkestan, and in the Djambeitin district, from August 23 to 27, 7 cases of plague with 3 deaths; the diagnosis was bacteriologically verified. The usual measures have been taken in the Semiretschensk and Oural territories to combat the disease.

#### SERVIA.

##### BELGRADE—Cholera.

The American consul reported October 12 to the Department of State the presence of cholera in the consular district of Belgrade.

#### URUGUAY.

##### Precautions Against Importation of Cholera.

The following regulations issued by the Uruguayan national hygienic council were forwarded to the Department of State by the American minister September 8:

In view of the outbreak and spread of Asiatic cholera in certain parts of southern Italy, the national council of hygiene, being so authorized, resolves that—

Ships which have left Mediterranean and Adriatic ports since August 13 will be subject to the following quarantine treatment:

ARTICLE 1. Uninfected ships carrying a sanitary inspector: Free pratique after sanitary visit, ocular inspection of passengers, disinfection of clothing.

ART. 2. Uninfected ships not having a sanitary inspector:

(a) Rigorous sanitary visit and medical examination of passengers.

(b) Disinfection of clothing and cabin luggage.

(c) Landing of such first and second class passengers as promise to reside within a fixed radius (to be determined by the sanitary authorities), where they can be watched during 5 days, provided that the said passengers give sufficient guaranty that they will comply with these rules.

(d) Third-class passengers will be landed at the sanitary station, have their luggage disinfected, and be kept under observation for 5 days.

ART. 3. Infected ships carrying a sanitary inspector:

Ships which either have cholera on board upon arrival, or have had it during the voyage, will be treated as follows:

(a) Ships will be subjected to a complete disinfection, such as: Renewing water supply, fumigation of tanks, closets, etc., as the authorities judge fit